

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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MORNING EDITION—MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR.

The Latest Intelligence from Washington.

Rigorous War Measures of the Federal Government.

Major General Butler Ordered to Fortress Monroe.

Large Army to be Concentrated in Virginia.

Formation of Two Large Cantonnments Decided On.

President Lincoln Among the Rebels in Virginia.

The Capture of the Stolen Light Ship.

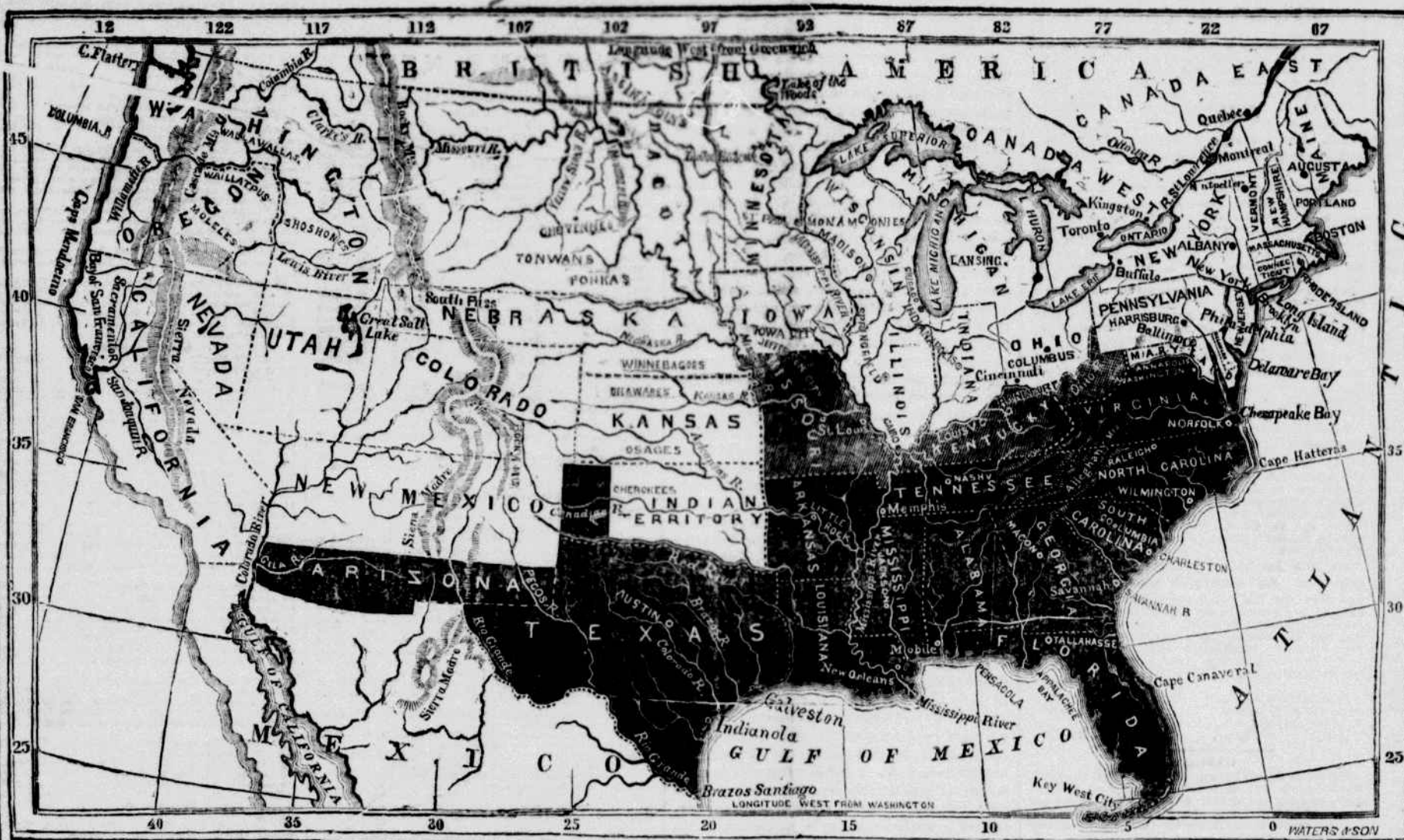
Outrages by the Rebels in Virginia.

Robbers of Vessels Robbed and Imprisoned.

Removal of the Seat of the Rebel Government from Montgomery to Richmond.

Further Developments of the Policy of the British Government.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

The above map gives a bird's-eye view of the United States, prepared in such a form as to show to the public at a glance the present status of each State in the Union. The colored States are given in black, and the doubtful States, including the northern corner of Virginia, are given in shaded lines. The loyal members of the Union are in white. We add a sketch of each State.

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

State.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	550,444	435,473	985,917
Arkansas	331,710	109,065	440,775
California	311,850	14,000	325,850
Colorado	61,936	497,401	1,069,337
Delaware	324,346	412,186	736,532
District of Columbia	49,761	47,907	97,668
Florida	128,377	1,008,422	1,136,799
Georgia	368,186	407,152	775,338
Idaho	257,112	1,146,000	1,403,112
Illinois	418,599	181,556	599,155
Indiana	1,097,573	496,826	1,594,399
Iowa	6,679,155	3,671,057	10,350,212
Kansas	1,104,648	1,906	1,106,554
Kentucky	920,917	220,490	1,141,407
Louisiana	418,599	181,556	599,155
Maine	1,085,595	115,619	1,201,214
Maryland	2,761,903	928,296	3,690,199
Massachusetts	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Michigan	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Minnesota	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Mississippi	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Missouri	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Montana	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Nebraska	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Nevada	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
New Hampshire	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
New Jersey	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
New Mexico	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
New York	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
North Carolina	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Ohio	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Oklahoma	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Oregon	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Pennsylvania	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Rhode Island	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
South Carolina	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
South Dakota	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Tennessee	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Texas	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Vermont	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Virginia	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Washington	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
West Virginia	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Wisconsin	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936
Wyoming	1,830,124	18,812	1,848,936

THE REBEL CAPITAL TO BE REMOVED TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861. The Montgomery Advertiser says that "Congress" has decided to remove the Confederate capital to Richmond.

THE FOREIGN MAIL.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861. Portland, Detroit and Chicago have been constituted new offices of exchange for the United States and Prussia closed mails, to be conveyed by mail, by means of the Grand Trunk Railroad through Canada, and the Canadian line of mail packets plying in summer between Quebec and Liverpool, and in winter between Quebec and Liverpool. These offices will, in addition to the British and French mails already regularly despatched by them, commence to forward closed mails to Prussia, via Quebec and Liverpool, on the 1st of June next.

APPROPRIATE LETTER, DATED ON BOARD THE FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

Hampshire, Friday, says:—We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our operations on the enemy. We have seized about \$300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt, on the part of the enemy, to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do, we shall attack them.

IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO RENDER WEST POINT ACADEMY EVEN MORE EFFICIENT THAN HERETOFORE.

A number of appointments have been recently made from civilians to occupy lieutenancies in the regular army. The health of the volunteers in and around Washington continues unusually good. Twelve or fifteen of the regiments are already encamped in different localities. The troops manifest the most friendly feelings towards one another, while their general good conduct is remarkable.

OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS AT NORFOLK.

SINKING OF BARK D. C. PIERCE AT NORFOLK—WRECK OF BARK IDA, AND ROBBERY OF HER CARGO—IMPRISONMENT OF HER COMMANDER. BOSTON, May 19, 1861. The steam tugboat Pembroke, Captain Coffin, from Fortress Monroe, 16th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings several passengers, including Captain Charles Gale, of the bark D. C. Pierce, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Captain Johnson, of bark Ida, of Boston.

HEAVY REBEL BATTERY ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861. A detachment of the Seventy-first regiment returned from a cruising expedition down the Potomac this evening. They report the erection of a heavy battery at Aquia creek. On the down trip the battery was marked with trees, but on their return, it was exposed to full view. As the government is determined to keep the navigation of the river open at all hazards, active measures will doubtless be instituted to secure its removal.

CAPTURE OF A STOLEN LIGHT SHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861. General Butler's forces have captured another light-ship, and smelt a little powder in the undertaking. Captain H. S. Fay, one of the General's staff, was detailed on the 16th inst., with a detachment of fifty men from the Thirtieth New York regiment, under command of Lieutenant Underwood, and two guns and twenty men from the Eighth New York regiment, under command of Captain Burns, the whole under command of Captain Fay, with orders from General Butler to find and capture one of the lightships that had been removed from their place in Chesapeake bay and concealed in a branch of the great York river. Besides the above force, Gen. Butler ordered to the same duty Lieut. Homer, of the United States Navy, with the detached steamer William Woodward, having on board thirty seamen from the Albatross and the Forward, and a detachment from the force at Annapolis, named above.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19—9 P. M. A dispatch states that last night the wire was cut and the rail torn up at Moussey, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some twenty miles this side of Harper's Ferry. It was repaired to-day.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa. May 19, 1861. Judge Mason, arrested yesterday, was released to-day and sent over the Maryland line. He was known to entertain secession sympathies, but his character was too high to believe he would condescend to play the spy. There was no authority from the Secretary of War to detain him. The discharge meets with approval among the most judicious residents.

SKETCHES OF THE SECEDED STATES.

WE know where the free States stand. The overwhelming uprising of Union sentiment, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, emphatically shows the position of the North. But what is the condition of the seceded States? This question is answered by the annexed brief sketches—

MISSISSIPPI.

The State of Mississippi seceded from the Union January 9, 1861, by a vote of 84 to 16. The State is 359 miles long from north to south, and 180 broad, containing 47,131 square miles. It has a population of 856,618 inhabitants, of which number 71,000 are liable to military duty. The Mississippi river, with its various windings, forms the entire western boundary of the State, and its margin consists of undrained swamps. Like her neighbor State Arkansas, this State will have to afford her quota of protection from invasion from the north of the Mississippi river, and this force will have to be of such a magnitude as to detract considerably from her force to be furnished to the rebel Mobile force.

ARKANSAS.

This State is bounded north by Missouri, east by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi, south by Louisiana, and west by the Indian Territory. It is 240 miles long, and 218 wide, containing 54,600 square miles. It has a population of 440,775, of which number 62,000 are liable to military duty. The State having a large extent of territory lying on the Mississippi, and within a short distance of the Federal States, it is bound to have a large portion of her military force to guard against any movement of United States troops on the Mississippi river line—a measure not at all improbable. At present, and in view of the overwhelming force of troops being raised in the West, this State has called a large force into the field, and fortified important strategic points on the banks of the Mississippi. Arkansas seceded from the Union May 6, 1861, by a vote of 69 to 1.

LOUISIANA.

This State seceded from the Union January 26, 1861, by a vote of 113 to 17. In extent of territory Louisiana is 240 miles long from north to south, and 218 broad, containing 41,346 square miles. The population of the State is 469,331, of which number 15,000 are liable to military duty. The great Mississippi river outlet, and New Orleans, the great commercial mart of the extreme Southern States, being within the jurisdiction of the State, she will, in her present hostile attitude to the Federal Government, inflict severe injury on those within her borders. With the Mississippi closely blockaded, and her commerce with the West and South cut off, it will be but a few months before her case will be hopeless. In regard to her mobile force for duty in the Southern rebel army, this State will be able to furnish a fair representation. A standing garrison will be required in New Orleans, and at the several forts commanding important points between the Delta and the Gulf to New Orleans.

TEXAS.

This State contains 320,000 square miles of territory, and a population of 605,935—84,000 of which are liable to military duty. The State, through its Convention, seceded from the Federal Union February 1, 1861, by a vote of 166 to 7, and joined her destinies with the Confederate States. At present there abounds in the State a deep sentiment for the Union, which requires the moral force of the secessionists to keep from awakening to new vigor and increased life. The large extent of territory of Texas, with a sparsely settled population, and large inland frontier constantly menaced by hostile Indians and predatory bands of Mexican adventurers and robbers, renders the presence of a large military force within her borders necessary. Now that the United States military forces have been driven from the State, the Comanche Indians will make a desperate warfare upon its frontiers. The Comanches have many grievances against the Texas, and are brave and desperate. Their movements are very sudden, and in warfare merciless. Certain the Mexican frontier has recently responded in the south of the State, and will give the Texas much trouble. The anticipated presence of a United States blockading squadron near the mouth of the Mississippi river will have a tendency to isolate Texas in a great measure from the Southern confederacy, as her commerce with the Northern States will be rendered impossible, and a blockade would cut off her sea transportation from New Orleans. It is thought that the great body of the military force of Texas to keep the State safe from her Indian enemies, and that even when she is well disposed towards providing her army of 10,000 men in military operations of the great body of Confederate States troops, her loss of sea communication would forbid the attempt.

KENTUCKY.

This State, which still continues faithful to the Union, we place in our pictorial illustration, in light shaded lines, with Missouri and Western Virginia, considering them at present as doubtful States. Kentucky in territorial extent is 400 miles long and 170 miles in breadth, containing 37,690 square miles. It has a population of 2,745,647, of which 196,000 are liable to military duty. This State, from its proximity to the Federal States, has among its citizens many thoroughly Union men. The Western part of the State occupies one bank of the Ohio river, and the trade between her and Ohio is so intimately blended that a separation would be very injurious to both, but especially to Kentucky.

TENNESSEE.

The territory embraced in this State in mean length is four hundred miles, and in mean breadth one hundred and fourteen miles, containing an area of territory of 44,600 square miles, and embracing a population of 1,446,650, of which 167,000 are liable to military duty. In regard to the present crisis, Tennessee has not directly severed the bonds which bind this State to the Union; but it has adopted a military league made between its Governor and three Commissioners of the Confederate States, in which it is agreed that all the force of the State shall be employed to assist the Confederate rebels. The Legislature has also adopted a declaration of independence, and has permitted the people to vote upon it, which they will do on the 8th of June prox. The State is at present without military force, and some inconveniences may arise before it can send an effective force into the field. At present a considerable force from this State, under the command of Major General Pillow, is assembled at Memphis and north twenty miles along the bank of the Mississippi. This force, it is reported, is co-operating with a force from Arkansas, whose ultimate design is to besiege Cairo, Illinois, now occupied by United States troops.

MISSOURI.

The State of Missouri contains 69,037 square miles of territory, and is two hundred and eighty-seven miles long and two hundred and thirty broad. It contains a population of 1,204,214, out of the male population of which 221,000 are liable to military duty. The geographical position of Missouri, peninsulated as she is between Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, with her great river outlet near Cairo completely in the hands of the Federal Government, seems to render her alliance with the rebel confederacy of the South a hazardous experiment. The national object of Governor Jackson, in refusing to comply with the proclamation of the President for troops to uphold the dignity of the laws, engendered a marked desire among some of the citizens of the State to throw off their allegiance to the Union. For a time it seemed the seceders were gaining ground; but the Union men of the State made a grand rally and defence against the revolutionary spirit, and enrolled themselves as volunteers of the Union, despite of the terrorism of the State Convention which will no doubt be held at an early day. The power of convening it is with a committee, whose chairman, through a Southern man, is entirely opposed to secession. This Convention will beyond doubt, in the first instance, declare Governor Jackson and the Legislature a power clearly within their jurisdiction. Already four regiments of United States volunteers have declared their loyalty to the Federal Government, and been sworn into service. Other regiments are raising and will soon take the oath of allegiance to the Union.

ARIZONA.

The people of the embryo Territory of Arizona have, in an informal manner, declared their sympathies with the Southern confederacy, and it is therefore viewed in the light of a seceded Territory. The population of the Territory is insignificant, and it is physically and peculiarly unable to assist in the present movement. Its moral force will be insignificant. The people of Arizona are chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and at present unable to afford means for their moral protection, and for the past two years have been calling upon the Federal Government to send troops into the Territory to repel the constant incursions and forays of hostile Indians. Their resources are exhausted, and they are at a point where they are unable to furnish money to any extent in the present civil war. Florida seceded from the Union January 11, 1861, by a vote of 62 to 7.

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